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## ON SEEING CHILDREN AT PLAY.

BY WILLIS.  
I love to look on a scene like this.  
Of wild and careless play;  
And see the little ones at play;  
And see the little ones at play;  
For it stirs the blood in old man's heart,  
And makes his pulses fly,  
To catch the thrill of a happy voice,  
And the light of a pleasant eye.  
I have walked the world's four corners;  
And they say that I am old,  
And my heart is ripe for the reaper death,  
And my years are well nigh told.  
It is very true; it is very true;  
I'm old, and I "hide my time."  
But my heart will leap at a scene like this,  
And I half renew my prime.  
Play on, play on! I am with you there,  
In the midst of your merry ring;  
I can feel the thrill of the dancing jump,  
And the rush of the breeze dancing wing.  
I hide with you in the fragrant hay,  
And I whoop the smothered yell,  
And my feet slip up on the sandy floor,  
And I care not for the fall.  
I am willing to die when my time shall come,  
And I shall be glad to go.  
For the world, at best, is a weary place,  
And my pulse is getting low;  
But the grave is gloomy and the heart will fail  
In treading its dreary way;  
And it wiles my heart from its dreariness,  
To see the young so gay.

Jimmy Busker, of Shinhone Alley.

A stronger proof that there is nought but  
care on every hand, and that it is often nearest  
when least expected, could not be found, than  
in the case of Jimmy Busker the cobbler, a well  
known resident of Shinhone Alley, whose inno-  
cent Christmas gambols terminated in the watch  
house, in being fined, and bound over to keep  
the peace—all the result of recreation. It is  
often thus—the child chasing the butterfly falls  
into the ditch; the man hunting felicity gets in-  
to a scrape—highways and byways are filled  
with man traps and spring guns, and happy he  
who can pass along without experiencing their  
ill effects. Jimmy Busker has not that faculty,  
more precious than rubies. He is a Neapolitan  
whose every battle field is a Waterloo.

On Saturday night, the usually quiet pre-  
cincts of Shinhone Alley were disturbed by a  
tremendous clatter. For a time it was unbed-  
ded, as the inhabitants of that locality, worn out  
with the festivities of the season, and somewhat  
oppressed with the head ache, the consequence  
thereof, were generally asleep; and when they  
do fairly take the matter in hand, the Shinhone  
alleys are good sleepers—none better. But  
the noise grew louder; the dogs began to bark  
and the cats who like nobody's noise but their  
own, flew home in dismay; the alley was wak-  
ing up; soon the door of Jimmy Busker's  
house flew open, and there was no difficulty in  
knowing whence the clamor proceeded. He  
and his wife were in debate, and it soon became  
evident that his arguments, if not convincing,  
were too formidable and weighty to be resisted;  
for Madam Busker suddenly dashed into the  
alley, "swift as the flash," while James toiled af-  
ter her in vain, flourishing a strap in one hand  
and a broom in the other. It was like Tom  
Twig on his return from the "Starry Fair," he  
had eaten so many sausages that his head was  
affected. He was in no condition to overtake  
his better half; but his spirit scorned the state  
of his body and brain. As the "Cork Leg,"  
kept on its way long after its owner was defunct,  
so Jimmy's ire strove to overtake the flying fair,  
urging his reluctant carcass onward. As was  
to be expected, many falls were the consequence,  
but still stumbling and rolling, his wrath dragg-  
ed Jimmy along for a considerable distance,  
when a terrific pitch into the kennel, checked  
his ardor, while his waves soothed and measur-  
ably tranquilized his nervous system. Mrs.  
Busker kept at a respectful distance—out of  
gun shot—but yet within hail.

"Jimmy," says she, "you're a mere varmint—  
a pitiful varmint; leave us no money, nor no-  
thin'—not a cent! but a drunken cobbler—what's  
the use of a cobbler, I'd like to know?"

"It's a merry Christmas, and a happy New  
Year, old thing," cried Jimmy, raising his head  
with difficulty, "and I'll larrup you like ten thou-  
sand, if you'll just step this way—ask me for  
money at Christmas! Its too aggravatin'—its  
past inturin'! I've been jolly myself—just step  
this way; that's all!"

Much conversation of a similar nature passed  
between the parties; but as the argument  
continued the same, no new ideas were elicited,  
until the watchman stopping up became acquainted  
with the nature of the case, and took the  
liberty of arresting Jimmy, his wife promising  
to appear against him.

"You're my prisoner, Mr. Busker. You're  
taken up, and no mistake."  
"What? took up before Christmas has hardly  
got over the bridge. Well, I never heard tell  
of such a thing, never."

"It's a connubial case—connubialities in the  
street; and the law is as strait as a loon's leg  
on that point. You see the law allows you a  
wife; but the law allows it moderation, like any  
thing else. Walloping her is one of the little  
fondlings of the connubial state; but if it isn't  
done within doors, and without making any noise,  
like taking a drop too much—why, then, the  
law says it aint moderation, and steps in to sup-  
press intemperate amusements."

"The law's a fool, and this isn't the first time  
I've thought so by a long shot. If it wasn't for  
the law, and for being married, a man might  
get along well enough. But now first your wife  
aggravates you, and then the law aggravates  
you. I'm in a state of aggravation."

"Yes, you're a case, that's clear; but it isn't  
in my power to help it. You must go."

"Courtin' is fun enough. I've not a word  
to say agin courtin'. It's as good a way of kill-  
in' an evening as I know of. Wash your face  
put on a clean dickey, and go and talk pretty  
for an hour or two, to say nothing of a few kis-  
ses behind the door, as you are going away."

"Well, if you like it so, why didn't you stick  
to it? Court all the time—it's easy enough."

"Not so easy, Charley, as you might think.  
If you say A, they'll make you say B. The  
young 'uns may stand it, but the old ladies al-  
ways interfere, and make you walk up to the  
chalk, whether or no. Marry or cut stick—  
you musn't stand in other people's moonshine.  
That's the way they talked to me, and drew  
me right into my own moonshine. They said  
marrying was fun! pooley, to be sure."

Busker, who had been tottering along, sus-  
tained by the officer, now struck an apostro-  
phizing attitude.

"Marryin', fun!" ejaculated he, "yes, pooley  
fun! very pooley!"

"Keep a goin' ahead," said Charley, poking  
his captive with a stick; "talk as you go, and  
let's hear the right of it."

"When I was a single man, the world wagged  
along well enough. It was just like an omni-  
bus; I was a passenger, paid my levy and hadn't  
nothing more to do with it, but sit down and  
not care a button for any thing. 'Sposin' the  
omnibus got upset—well, I walks off and leaves  
the man to pick up the pieces. But then I  
must take a wife and be hanged to me. It's all  
very well for a while; but afterwards it's pla-  
guin' like ownin' an upset omnibus."

"Man! quoth the knight of the mace, 'what's  
all that about omnibuses?'"

"What did I get by it?" continued Jimmy,  
regardless of the interruption. "How much fun?  
Why, a jingling old woman and three squallers.  
Mighty different from courtin' that is. What's  
the fun of buyin' things to eat and things to  
wear for them, and wasting good spreein' money,  
on such nonsense for other people?—and  
then as for doin' what you like, there is no such  
thing. You can't clear out when people's ow-  
ing you so much money you can't stay conven-  
ient. No—the nabbers must have you. You  
can't go on a spree; for when you come home  
missus kicks up the devil's delight. You can't  
teach her better manner—for Charley are as  
thick as blackberries. In short, you can't do  
nothing. Instead of 'yes, my duck!' and no,  
my dear!' 'as you please, honey!' and 'when  
you like lovely!' like it was in courtin' times,  
it's a right row at all hours. Sour looks and  
cold potatoes, children and table cloths bad off  
for soap, always darning and mending, and no-  
thing ever darned and mended. If it wasn't  
that I'm particularly sotter, I'd be inclined to  
drink—it's excuse enough. It's heart break-  
in', and it's all owing to that I've such a pain  
in my gizzard of mornings. I'm so miserable,  
I must stop and sit on the steps."

"What's the matter now?"

"I'm getting aggravated!"

"Oh, nonsense! you're only arrested; be-  
have nice—be a man."

"How can I be a man when I belong to some-  
body else? My hours ain't my own; my money  
ain't my own. I belong to four people be-  
sides myself—the old woman and them three  
children. I'm a partnership concern, and so  
many has got their fingers in the till, that I must  
bust up. I'll break, and sign over the stock in  
trade to you."

By slowly journeying on, Jimmy and his es-  
cort at length reached the market house, where  
this unhappy specimen of a Christmas frolic was  
safely deposited until morning, when he was  
dealt with as stated before, and he left the of-  
fice still more 'aggravated' than on the pre-  
vious night.

**An Irish Duel.** Mr. O'Connor relates an  
instance where the parties in an affair of hon-  
or, had actually agreed to put the nuzzles of  
their pistols (so invertebrate were they) into each  
others mouths; and yet, would you believe  
it? said he, 'one of them escaped.' Just as  
one second was about to be given the signal,  
the other said to his principal, 'Jack look hith-  
er.' Jack turned his head, and just in time,  
for the ball passed through his left cheek, do-  
ing him little hurt, while his opponent was killed  
on the spot.

## ANECDOTES.

From the files of our correspondent, "AN OFFICER  
OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR."

**Governor Livingston and Sir Henry Clinton.**  
In the war of the Revolution, Mr. Living-  
ston, Governor of New Jersey, harboured a sus-  
picion (upon what foundation we know not)  
that Sir Henry Clinton had formed a plot for  
his assassination. Livingston, most unadvised-  
ly, wrote to Clinton, accusing him for such a  
design; and added—by way of a deterring  
threat—that for every one he (Sir Henry) could  
find to execute the deed, he (Livingston) could  
command a dozen to assassinate him.—Sir  
Henry laconically replied, that he was happy to  
congratulate Governor Livingston on his amia-  
ble associates.

**Governor Howley and the Irish Officer.**

During the same war, Howley was governor  
of Georgia. He was a rough-looking Irishman  
and went upon crutches. Upon the invasion  
of that State by the British, the seat of Govern-  
ment was removed from Savannah to Augusta.  
At that place was a young British officer, an  
Irishman by birth, on his parole. This officer,  
being a guest at one of the governor's dinners,  
was drawn into a political discussion by his host.  
Now Howley was a great lover of raw gin (that  
is, gin uncontaminated with water); drank  
nothing else at his table; and was the first to  
be drunk there. In the height of argument,  
and aided, no doubt, by the fumes of his favor-  
ite gin, Howley furiously exclaimed, "Don't  
talk to me. You are not my equal. I am the  
Governor of a Sovereign State. Send your  
King to talk with me. For my part, I heartily  
despise your nation, and renounce it for ever."  
Here the officer rose, and, bowing profoundly,  
replied, "In the name of all Ireland I humbly  
thank you."

**Henry Clay and Corps Diplomatique.**

At the close of the 16th session of Congress  
(1820-21) when the re-election of Mr. Mon-  
roe, as President of the United States was de-  
clared, a vast concourse of both sexes had as-  
sembled at the Capitol, to hear the inaugural  
speech. It was with difficulty that either the  
Ladies, the Members of Congress, the Heads  
of Departments, or the Corps Diplomatique,  
could make way into the Hall of Representa-  
tives, so dense was the crowd at the entrance.  
After the ceremony was over, Mr. Clay, then  
the late Speaker, stepped up to the gentlemen  
who composed the foreign legations, and were  
standing together in a group, and facetiously  
said, "Gentlemen of the Holy Alliance, you  
have had to-day a good Republican squeeze,  
and can, for once, say you have felt the Power  
of the People."

**The Viceroy and the Diamond Ring.**

While Mexico was under a royal Govern-  
ment, the Viceroy was shown a diamond ring  
as a present for his lady, by a person desirous  
of obtaining his interest on some occasion or  
other. It is quite superb," said the viceroy,  
"and pray, sir, what might be its cost?"  
"Twelve hundred dollars," was the answer.  
Either believing its value over-rated, or prefer-  
ring money to the trinket, the viceroy coolly  
observed, that his lady was already amply sup-  
plied with jewels, and would therefore, he was  
sure, prefer the cash. He advised the liberal  
donor to return the ring to the jeweller, and re-  
ceive back his money, since that (he repeated)  
would be more acceptable to his lady. There  
was no declining the advice.

The truth is, the ring had cost only six hun-  
dred dollars—and the donor had now the mor-  
tification of presenting the lady with double the  
amount in money.

**Marshal Villars and the Purse of Gold.**

We now travel abroad for awhile, in search  
of something to keep our last anecdote in coun-  
tenance—and here it is—

Upon the death of the Duc de Vendome, in  
Louis Quatorze's reign Marshal Villars suc-  
ceeded him as Governor of Provence. On tak-  
ing possession of his government, the Deputies  
of the Province made him the usual present  
of a purse of louis-d'ors. But the person who  
had the honour to present it, said, "Here, my  
Lord, is such another purse as that we gave  
to the Duc de Vendome, when, like you, he  
came to be our Governor; but the Prince, af-  
ter accepting it as a testimony of our regard to  
him, very generously returned it."—"Ah!"  
said the Marshal, (squeezing the purse into his  
pocket) "Monsieur Vendome was a surprising  
man. He has not left his fellow behind him."

Sat. Courier.

**Directions for the Ladies.**

Let every wife be persuaded that there are  
two ways of governing a family; the first is by  
the expressions of that will which belongs to  
force; the second by the power of mildness,  
which even strength will yield. One is the  
power of the husband; a wife should never em-  
ploy any other arms than gentleness. When a  
woman accustoms herself to say *I will*, she de-  
serves to lose her empire.

Avoid contradicting your husband. When  
we smell a rose, it is to imbibe the sweetness of  
its odor—we likewise look for every thing that  
is amiable from women. Whoever is often con-  
tradicted feels insensibly an aversion for the  
person who contradicts, which gains strength by

time, and whatever be her good qualities, it is  
not easily destroyed.

Occupy yourself only with household affairs—  
wait till your husband confides to you those of  
a higher importance—and do not give your ad-  
vice till he asks it.

Never take upon yourself to be a censor of  
your husband's morals, nor read lectures to him.  
Let your preaching be a good example, and  
practise virtue yourself to make him in love  
with it.

Command his attention by being always at-  
tentive to him—never exact any thing, and you  
will obtain much—appear always flattered by  
the little he does for you, which will excite him  
to do more.

All men are vain, never wound his vanity not  
even in the most trifling instances. A wife may  
have more sense than her husband, but she  
should never seem to know it.

When a man gives wrong counsel, never  
make him feel that he has done so, but lead him  
on by degrees to what is rational, with mildness  
and gentleness—when he is convinced, leave  
him all the merit of having found out what is  
just and reasonable.

When a husband is out of temper, behave  
obligingly to him—if he is abusive, never retort  
—and never prevail over him to humble him-  
self.

Choose well your female friends—have but  
few, and be careful of following their advice in  
all matters, particularly if inimical to the fore-  
going instructions.

Cherish neatness without luxury, and pleas-  
ure without excess—dress with taste and par-  
ticularly with modesty. Such things may ap-  
pear trifling, but they are of more importance  
than is imagined.

**A Child nurtured and tended by a Bear.**

An extraordinary occurrence has lately taken  
place in Hungary. At a late bear hunt, the  
hunters succeeded, after much difficulty, in  
killing a very savage old bear. She was  
scarcely brought to the ground, when a young  
girl, about twelve years of age, rushed from a  
thicket, and threw herself on the dying animal,  
making the deepest lamentations. With con-  
siderable trouble the huntsman contrived by  
means of cords with running knots, to capture  
the little savage. Inquiry being set on foot, it  
was ascertained that a countrywoman had lost  
her child about twelve years since, and had nev-  
er been able to discover what had become of it.  
The girl has been placed under the care of the  
Countess Erdodi, who has commenced her  
treatment by feeding her on roots, honey, and  
raw meat. Much curiosity is evinced to see,  
when she has received certain instruction, and  
the development of her intellect has taken  
place, whether she will remember her former  
situation, and what details she will furnish on  
the subject.—*Gazette des Postes de Frank-  
fort.*

**AN AMAZON.**—As a man was riding up in  
his sleigh from the village towards Broad Street,  
the other day, he met a lady coming down in  
her pungi, and driving a *la Jehu*. He turned  
into the off path, as in duty bound accord-  
ing to his construction of the code of the high-  
way; but the lady, in whom there was no vari-  
ableness nor shadow of turning, drove straight  
ahead, and in consequence the bill of her pungi  
entered the breast of the man's horse and killed  
him outright.—The shock of the encounter  
threw both parties into the snow. The lady  
was first on her feet, and having set her tack-  
ling to rights, was on the point of departure, when  
the man, who had recovered his legs, requested  
to know the name of her husband as he should  
"want to get pay for his horse." "Pay for your  
horse!" exclaimed the daughter of Jehu, "don't  
you know, by the statue you're obliged to gin  
the hull of the road to a ledgy? Sue and be  
cuss, you rascal!" You can't be too spry  
about it if you ride a mule." So saying, her  
ladyship snapt her fingers in his face, jumped into  
her pungi and drove off, leaving the horseless  
gentleman to scratch his head over his misfor-  
tune. [Gr. Moun. Democrat.]

**A SWISS RETORT.**—A French officer, quar-  
relling with a Swiss, reproached him with his  
country's vice of fighting on either side for money,  
"while we Frenchmen," said he, "fight for  
honor." "Yes, sir," replied the Swiss, "every  
one fights for that he most wants."

**A WOODEN NOS.** On Monday week, a  
deaf man, named Butler, was presented to the  
London Medical Society, by Mr. Curtis, the  
surgeon, and a fellow of the society. The case is  
remarkable; disease had entirely destroyed the  
nose externally and internally, the palate, part  
of the orbital and frontal bones, as well as of the  
upper maxillary processes—exposing the tongue  
&c. to view; so that the unfortunate sufferer  
was unable to speak without artificial assistance,  
and had to a ghastly appearance to be looked  
at without horror. Such artificial aid he has,  
however, contrived in the most ingenious man-  
ner, enabling him to speak distinctly, and appear  
in society. It consists of a wooden nose which  
is fastened on his face, by means of a pair of  
imitation spectacles, riveted through the nose,  
a false palate and other apparatus. The case ex-  
cited much interest, both from the dreadful rav-

ages of the disease, and from the ingenuity and  
skill manifested by Mr. Butler (who is a chief  
clerk in a mercantile house in the city) in the  
structure and adaptation of the various parts of  
his invention. [London paper.]

**The Boy and the Snake.**

A boy at play with a tame snake. "My dear  
little animal," said the boy. "I would not be so  
familiar with you if I did not know you were  
deprived of poison. You snakes are a malici-  
ous, ungrateful race! I have heard, on the best  
authority, how a poor countryman found one,  
perhaps, of your ancestors, half frozen under a  
hedge, compassionately took it up; and placed  
it in his warming bosom. Hardly did the snake  
feel the warmth, before he bit his benefactor,  
and the good friendly man was compelled to die."

"I am astonished," replied the snake, "How  
partial your historians must be! Our own give  
an entirely different account. The friendly  
man believed that the snake was really frozen,  
and as it happened to be one of the colored  
kind, he wished to strip off its skin and carry it  
home. Was this right?"

"Ah be silent!" said the boy. "Who that is  
ungrateful does not know how to make excu-  
ses?"

"Right my son," interrupted the father, who  
had heard this conversation. "But at the same  
time when you heard of an extraordinary in-  
stance of ingratitude, examine all the circum-  
stances faithfully before you brand a man with  
so black a crime. True benefactors have sel-  
dom laid the unthankful under obligations; in-  
deed, I hope, for the honor of humanity, never.  
But benefactors whose aims are small and self-  
ish—such, my son, are, always met with ingrati-  
tude."

From the Eastern Argus.

**STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.**

Washington, Jan. 29

The Senate adjourned yesterday over to  
Monday, Mr. Hill having finished his speech  
before the adjournment. He deals a little more  
in facts than any gentleman in the Senate, and  
they are stubborn things. No man is better  
acquainted with the political history of his own  
times, more ready at reference, or more apt in  
bringing to bear upon a given point, apposite  
authorities, or appropriate precedents.

**House.** Mr. Bynum of N. C. had the floor  
on Mr. Adams's Resolutions, but yielded it to  
the orders of the day when the time came round  
the House negating a motion to suspend its  
Rules. He commenced his speech by saying  
in substance, that he entirely disapproved of  
making or unmaking Presidents in that House.  
He thought the safety of the Republic was in  
the intelligence of the people; and that there  
was more virtue out of Congress than in it, and  
he was glad it was so. There was no danger  
of an usurper in the White House while the peo-  
ple remained enlightened and virtuous—and no  
fear from demagogues in another branch of the  
Legislature. He could not see how the election  
of Judge White against Mr. Van Buren could  
effect the present question, as some gentle-  
men seemed to suppose, then making some  
allusion, I suppose, to what had fallen from Mr.  
Wise, he brought that gentleman to the floor to  
explain; who said the gentleman from N. C.  
had been very emphatic in declaring that the  
House did not lose the Bill, and that none would  
join issue within him, because it could not be  
impartially tried. Mr. B. said he should throw  
no stumbling blocks in his [W's] way; but  
would go as far as any one to investigate the  
solemn and serious charge made against the  
President and House, of endeavoring to obtain  
an improper appropriation by undue means.—  
Mr. W. said he made no charge against the  
President; but it was against the Chairman of  
the Committees of Ways and Means; and For-  
eign Relations of the last House; and then ad-  
ded that the President did desire the three mil-  
lions, and it was kept a secret; and turning to  
the Chair, challenged the Speaker to deny it.  
Mr. B. said if Mr. W. would accept his evil  
company, he would go with him in the investi-  
gation. If the President had had the business  
to impose upon that House, he was for carry-  
ing the case to the White House, and would  
vote with the gentleman, who had promised to  
purge this House of corruption, and chase des-  
potism from the Executive Mansion. He said  
Mr. W. was opposed to the present Resolution  
(though every body thought it ought to be ad-  
opted), and his reason was, that they would  
have a packed Committee and two Reports.—  
He alluded to Mr. W's train bands of purity.—  
W. said he meant the last House. Mr. B.  
alluded to some other low epithet, applied to the  
party of the present House, and asked if a hun-  
dred and forty members could be thus charac-  
terized?—most of whom had come fresh from  
the people, elected specially to support the  
President in measures already recommended.

Here Mr. Whittlesey moved the orders of  
the day—half a dozen spoke. Mr. Adams  
said as so many phials of wrath had been poured  
out upon him, he wanted a chance of defence,  
now, or any time before the question was tak-  
en. Mr. Wise said he wished the gentleman  
to have a chance to answer, as he was entitled  
to it. Motion to suspend Rules being negatived  
the House went into private business.

REIS ETTENDI.



WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

Congress have now reached the third month of the session without transacting any business of much importance; but the cold weather, I hope, has reached its extreme point—it cannot go much farther; the warmth of debate has ceased to influence it; and even the smiles of the ladies freeze as they fall. This does not prevent them, however, from crowding the galleries of both Houses, which I must say, thanks to antislavery and their presence, are always comfortable and brilliant.

House. Mr. Hammond made a long and able speech on Abolition to-day, making allowance for his habitual extravagance of diction and denunciation. He had half a cartload of Abolition documents upon his desk, which supplied him with ammunition, and he kept up the fire for two hours. He was severe on Dr. Channing, and did not spare the subordinate adversaries of Slavery. He made some good points about 'striking for wages,' showing that if the Slaves were in a condition to enforce their own terms, they might ruin their masters and themselves by a 'strike.' He gave a very envious picture of their happy condition—it was Paradise without the tree of knowledge; how they would like the fruit of Abolition pamphlets, if they could read it, I know not—knowledge is by no means happiness, though it may be power.

One thing I would advise the Slave holder:—instead of offering a reward for any man's head, to invite him to visit the Slave States, give him a safe-conduct, insure his life, and let him see the condition of the Slaves; and I think that the Abolitionist would change his opinion. I have known many violently opposed to Slavery, whose opinions have been radically changed in this way.

Senate. Mr. Buchanan delivered an able and admirable speech under Col. Benton's resolutions, in support of the measures recommended by the Executive, last session, as well as the present, in relation to France. It was the most elaborate and thorough examination of the subject that has yet been exhibited in the Senate. The mild, moderate, and forbearing manner in which he alluded to the conduct of the opposition, contrasted finely with the bold and mainly sentiments he expressed against the wily policy and perfidious faith of France. He almost demonstrated, that if the three millions had been granted as required, that France, ere this, would have complied with the terms of the Treaty. One thing I was most happy to find that he could and did do, with facts and arguments unanswerable,—refute the long cherished slander of Mr. Rives's 'boasting, electioneering letter,' as it has been called—the cause, as it has been said, why France did not execute the treaty. So far from this Mr. B. shew, that the subject had never been alluded to in any of the French debates; and Mr. Jay, a Deputy says, in a letter of February last, I think, that the existence of the letter was not known in France till about the time he wrote, and no deputy but himself had seen a copy of it! So much for falsehood and slander.

REIS EFFENDI.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

SENATE. Mr. Buchanan resumed his argument to-day on the subject of our French relations, saying he should not transfer the case to Paris. The President's Message had arrived there on the 8th of January, 1835, an auspicious day for our country, but it had taken France as much by surprise, as it once did England.—On the 29th of that month, Mr. Livingston made his communication to the French Minister on this subject; and on the next evening, after the Austro-Ambassador's party, he received his passports, and was informed that the French Envoy had been recalled. On the 14th January, Mr. L. informed Mr. Forsyth that a law would be presented to the Chambers—that it was no longer a Cabinet question—the case had arrived at a point where diplomacy must end.

Had Congress supported the views of the President, Mr. B. thought the money would have been paid. France could not have disputed about five millions, when the interest of her son her provinces were so much dependent on our intercourse.

Mr. Hammond, the organ of the French Government, said Mr. B. presents his bill, remarking that 'Gen. Jackson is in error respecting the power conferred on us; but we will not fall into the same error; we consider the Message personal, till confirmed by Congress; and France should not take offence while the act is inchoate.'

France, said Mr. B. had not then thought of refusing payment. She had resented the supposed insult of the Message, by recalling her Minister. On the 28th of March, the Bill was reported; and on the 18th of April, Valazé's amendment was adopted; and the Duke de Broglie adopts it, with its conditional apology, stating it as always his intention not to renew the negotiation without it. Congress adjourned 4th of March—our frontiers were left exposed; they could not suppose the President would adopt any offensive measures unless Congress seconded him. Mr. B. cited the French debates. Mr. Bignon, our adversary, on the 10th of April, said, he did not propose to imitate Gen. Jackson, who had astonished us as well as them; and what had they done? Mr. Adams from political patriotism was for supporting the President; but the Senate did not want war, but thought it expedient to escape the dilemma wisely.

The best course, said Mr. B. would have been, to have stood up boldly in defence of our rights; it was the only means to obtain justice, and preserve the honor and independence of the country.

I have neither time nor space to pursue him through his argument. He went through the whole history of the case down to the Duke de Broglie's last, long, unofficial letter, to its publication in the French Courier at New York, by order of the French Government, and Mr. Pigeon's embarkation. Any one who will take the trouble to read this letter, will come to the same conclusion about its French politeness that the Boston Courier has; though few of the opposition prints will have the independence and American feeling to express it.

Mr. Crittenden of Ky. followed Mr. B. in a long, studied, speech, in a very eloquent manner. He is certainly an eloquent and graceful orator, in voice and gesture, cadence and emphasis, and an able man, right or wrong. His speech would have done honor to the Hartford Convention in its palmy days; and there was not a single neophyte of that political church, with all his zeal of recent conversion, all his non-combateness, all his 'unbecoming moral and religious scruples of rejoicing at national victories,' or defending national honor, that would have crouched lower than Mr. Crittenden, or pulsed more craven sentiments. Perhaps it might have been deemed necessary, both to have answered Mr. Buchanan, and propitiate France! It is the utterance of such sentiments in the Senate of the United States, that has brought this insult upon the country, and will brand upon our national character, unless it can be expunged from our recollection, by an unanimous sentiment of reprobation.

REIS EFFENDI.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3d.

SENATE. Mr. Mangum made a speech to-day under Col. Benton's resolutions—I say under them, because none of the debates since they have been before the Senate, can properly be said to have been on them. I do not know but it is quite as well—it gives latitude to both parties. Mr. Mangum, before the days of Nullification, used to support the administration but he left it to follow Mr. Calhoun's fortunes, with many of his political friends. I used to consider his speeches animated and sensible; but they were then on a different side, and designed to support different principles. Will it be thought any great disrespect to him to say, that it requires a very great effort to make a very good speech against himself, his former speeches, and former principles, and yet maintain his boasted consistency? That man must be a great Colossus indeed, who can straddle over himself.—his gentleman is only creeping under his own legs!

He took the grounds of his party, and maintained that there was no cause of war, and no necessity for defence, that 'he did not believe there was a man, woman, or child, in the country—who believed last session, that we were in any danger of war? but he did not tell us why we voted for half a million for the defence of Boston Harbor, and \$300,000 for the Delaware, which were not called for by the House, but added to the appropriation Bill by the Senate. Was it to please Mr. Webster and propitiate Clayton? or to spite the Executive? or to defend the country, which in his opinion required no defence, because there was no danger of war? Scourge me such faltering politicians! such paltry patriots!

Mr. Calhoun's Executive-Nullifying Bill passed the Senate to-day, with the usual majority, and without discussion; and was sent red hot to the House, where I found them kicking it about like a foot-ball, a few minutes after. The question was on two motions—one to refer it to the Judiciary, and the other, (by Mr. Bell,) to a Select Committee. Mr. Bell seemed to have been prepared, and spoke at length—urging with all his powers of eloquence and argument—and they are by no means humble,—the propriety of referring it to a select Committee, [aside!] knowing that he must be Chairman! that the members of the House might have a chance to debate the subject and enlighten the people with their speeches; and to give them this chance, he thought a Select Committee would report sooner, as the Standing Committees had so much business on hand and must necessarily postpone it to a distant day. He gave however many other good reasons.

Mr. Adams said he concurred with him, that it was an important Bill, inasmuch as it went to alter, not amend, the Constitution, and therefore ought to go to a Select Committee, as no Standing Committee had properly any cognizance of such subjects, as they were the peculiar province of a Committee selected for such special purposes, and he should have made a motion to this end himself, had he not wished to avoid being placed as chairman of the Committee according to the courtesy of the House. Judge Sulzer and urged its reference to the Judiciary Committee in a short, pointed, and practical speech; Mr. Vanderpool followed, more at length, and Mr. Mann of N. Y., who in allusion to Mr. B.'s saying that 'times had changed,' said men had changed as well as times; to which Mr. Bell replied, that 'principles did not change,' insinuating that some men deserted them; to which Mr. Mann retorted, that he knew it, but 'men sometimes change their principles,' for which Mr. B. had no reply.

Mr. Pearce of R. I. spoke; also Mr. Payson, but on the other side. Mr. Gascock replied to him. They became somewhat personal. The former shew himself very ready at retort. The debate was adjourned at a late hour, and no vote taken.

REIS EFFENDI.

The U. S. Bank bribery bill has passed the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania Every Democrat without exception voting against it.—Argus.

## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 16, 1836.

### REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

It seems to be well understood that England has offered her mediation between this country and France, and that the offer has been accepted, though not yet officially announced. This intelligence will be gratifying to all our readers, assured as they are that no humiliating concessions will be demanded from us or submitted to if required. If France is anxious for some plausible excuse for getting out of a scrape in which she has involved herself by her own obstinacy and injustice, this mediation may afford one. If she still persists in the wrong, she will only add to the disgrace which still attaches to her conduct in this affair. If the recommendation of England is rejected by her, then all will be satisfied that she has never meant to act fairly and honorably by us, and she will entail upon herself a load of infamy which the five millions which she detains will hardly wash away.

The iniquitous and outrageous proceedings of the Bank of the United States during the memorable panic session of Congress, will not be wholly without their use to the people of this country. Public attention has been awakened to the subject, and the conduct and operations of the little 'monsters' more closely scrutinized than heretofore. It is found that smaller institutions want the power rather than the inclination to pursue the same course, and henceforth they will be watched with greater jealousy and more strictly guarded than heretofore.

The Legislature of Massachusetts are engaged in frittering out the abuses of some of their Banking Corporations, and disclosures have been made which will not be likely to increase the affection of the people for these institutions. Some of the Banks attempted, in imitation of their great prototype, to resist the examination, but upon deliberation thought it more creditable to yield at that point. It is admitted or proved by the examination that many of the Banks in Boston have been in the habit of exacting seven, eight, and nine per cent for loans in the following manner. When an application has been made for money, after deducting the legal interest, according to usage, the cash is paid for the bulk of the loan and for the balance a draft is given for which the borrower must pay sometimes as high as twenty-five per cent. If laws cannot be made to control these corporations, the people can go deeper and strike at the root of the evil by abolishing them.

We learn from the papers that a Bill has passed the House of Representatives in Pennsylvania, the object of which is in effect to recharter the U. S. Bank with a capital of thirty-five millions. This privilege is bought by a bribe of about four millions, while the Bank will derive from it a profit of ten times that amount. It is feared that the Senate will concur with the House in the passage of the Bill, though in the House every democrat voted against it. We hope the admonitions the public are daily receiving upon this subject will not be lost upon our own Legislature.

The late snow storm prevented the arrival of most of the mails during the last week so that we have been compelled to fill our paper with a rich matter as we had no news. We have received none of the Augustin papers. Last week, in season for this paper, so that our readers are as well advised of what has been done there during that time as ourselves. The mail due from Portland on Tuesday did not arrive until Thursday evening.

The storm which occurred on Monday of last week of our readers in this vicinity need not be informed was of almost unprecedented violence. In most places the roads are completely filled and the fences covered up.—The united exertions of all the inhabitants, were insufficient to open the roads on Tuesday. On Wednesday the most important public roads were opened, but hardly made passable. Many roads are yet blocked up. The mail from this place to North Hartford has not yet (Saturday) been carried, and none has arrived from Andover.

The opposition presses are loud in their denunciations of the late speech of Mr. Adams in Congress. It should be borne in mind that Mr. Adams was but lately the organ of the whig party—that he is still opposed to the administration, and therefore it is that his denunciations of the course pursued by the majority in the Senate, evince a high late supporters. They call him a Jacksonian which they know to be false, and accuse the democratic papers of rejoicing in what they call his apostasy, because many of them, to gratify the curiosity of their readers and to let them know what the whig leaders think of each other, have published his speech. The democratic party have no wish for his assistance, and no confidence in his political principles. But when the federal papers are trumpeting forth the rant of Wise, Calhoun, and other apostates as conclusive and unanswerable arguments against the administration which they once supported, let them take home the lesson to themselves in the speech of Mr. Adams.

### THE INDIAN WAR.

The following statement of facts, is an ample refutation of the charge made against the administration of neglecting to make seasonable and suitable preparations for the defence of Florida. It is copied from the Washington Globe, and we bespeak for it the attention of our readers:—

'The report of the emigrating officer, Lt. HARRIS, who had charge in conjunction with Gen. THOMPSON, of the duty of removing the Seminole Indians, of Sept. 29, 1835, contains this estimate: "I consider the population, speaking of the Seminole Indians, including negroes not to exceed 3000, of which I should say 1600 are females." This census was taken with a view to provide the necessary articles, to which each was entitled, and therefore the Indians would not undertake their numbers. Now, it is well known that these Indian difficulties have arisen out of the indisposition of a portion of these Indians to emigrate west of the Mississippi. A part were in favor and a part against it, and if we suppose them to have been equally divided on this subject, as it is probable they were, there would be 1500 Indians, including men, women, children, and negroes, in a disaffected state at the commencement of these disturbances. No person in his senses would estimate the number of warriors that such a force

would give over 300. The general direction of affairs in Florida was entrusted to General Clinch, a brave and experienced officer, and who has no doubt done every thing in his power to subdue those Indians. But the country is a terrible one to operate in, and the number of hostile warriors has been no doubt much increased since the commencement of disturbances by accessions from the other parties and from the Creeks.

On the 8th of October last, Gen. Clinch informed the Adjutant General that he was apprehensive that a large number of Seminoles, who were unwilling to remove, would have to be removed by force, and he suggested the employment of 150 mounted militiamen, together with a revenue cutter, and the employment of Major Dade's command at Key West. In answer to this, Gen. Clinch was informed that, as there were no hostilities then commenced, nor an immediate apprehension of them, and as the object was nearly to remove the Indians, the President had no legal authority to call out the militia. And this decision was the more particularly proper, as the whole force required could be supplied from regular troops.—This letter of Gen. Clinch's was received on the 21st of October, but on the 15th of the same month, Lieut. Harris, the disbursing Indian Agent had suggested to the Department the propriety of adding to the force of General Clinch. But as no communication had at that time been received from Gen. Clinch, requiring such addition, the measure was not positively directed, but Gen. Clinch was authorized to order the two companies from Forts Morgan and Pickens to join him.

Immediately on the receipt of Gen. Clinch's despatch of the 8th of October, two other companies, those at Forts Wood and Pike were placed at his disposal; making four companies of regular troops, instead of the 150 mounted men, and forming fourteen companies, which Gen. Clinch was authorized to call into the field in defence of Florida. No new order was issued concerning Major Dade's company, because he had been placed under Gen. Clinch's command by an order of February 7, 1835.—This force, however, has taken much time to concentrate, but this is not the fault of Gen. Clinch, or of any other person, but results from the small number of our army, and its dispersed condition.

Instead of the Revenue Cutter, suggested by Gen. Clinch, an order was issued by the Navy Department, to Commodore Dallas, to detach one of his squadron for that purpose.

On the 29th of November, Gen. Clinch, in a letter received by the Adjutant General on the 8th of December, communicated the fact that 'the unfriendly Indians were determined on mischief.' He stated that he should call into service one hundred mounted men, in the confidence that his measures would be approved. This letter was answered on the 9th, and the President's approval of the measure was conveyed to Gen. Clinch, and on the same day the War Department, as a measure of precaution, without any application from Gen. Clinch requested Gov. Eaton to place at the disposal of Gen. Clinch any portion of the militia of Florida, which he might find necessary in subduing the Indians, of which General Clinch was informed.

On the 9th of December, Gen. Clinch stated that in consequence of the uncertainty as to the time when the companies from Louisiana would join him, he requested that four additional companies might be ordered. But as it was reported at the Adjutant General's Office that that companies from Louisiana were on their way to join Gen. Clinch, and as has since been ascertained were actually at Tampa Bay before the receipt of the letter, it was evidently not necessary, under the views thus presented to substitute any other companies for them.

These are all the circumstances so far as regards any call made by the militia authorities in Florida, upon the War Department for force. The first report of actual hostilities against the white people in Florida, was received at the Adjutant General's Office on the 6th of January, in a letter from Gen. Clinch of December 16. With all waiting for any demand of such a measure, the War Department, on the 8th, requested the Governors of South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, to call into the field any force that Gen. Clinch might require, and advised Gen. Clinch of the fact. And the reason given was, that the Governor of Florida might not have it in his power to order out sufficient militia. It will be seen that this precautionary measure originated here.

A newspaper report received here on the 17th inst, conveyed the first intelligence of the action with the Indians, and on the same day, as it was apprehended that the communication with Gen. Clinch might be intercepted, Gen. Easton, then at Charleston, was authorized to call on the Governor of South Carolina for such force as might be deemed necessary; and to proceed with that, and such volunteers as he might accept, and with the garrisons of Charleston and Savannah, to St. Augustine, and there to assume the direction, and to open a communication with Gen. Clinch.

On the 19th, information was received for the first time, stating the probability that the Creeks had joined the Seminoles, and in consequence and because the theatre of operations might be much extended, and therefore require an officer of superior rank, Gen. Scott was ordered to proceed to Florida, and take the command, and the power to call for a militia force from the above mentioned States and Territory, was transferred to him. He had full authority to act, and ample power and means were given to him; and also 21 companies of regular troops, including those in Florida, and including those that are under orders to proceed there, besides

a detachment of dragoons. This will give him a force of about 1200 men.

Independently of these arrangements, ample supplies of ordnance stores and provisions, were seasonably provided, and instructions had been given to the commanding officers of the arsenals at Augusta and Mount Vernon, (Alabama,) to issue whatever was wanted upon the requisition of the United States military officers, or of the Governor of Florida, or the commanding officers of expeditions.

Three revenue cutters and a sloop of war have been directed to co-operate, in order to prevent the exportation of captured negroes, & to intercept any supplies of ammunition for the Indians, as both of those measures were feared.

Never since the settlement of the country has a greater force been organized, in proportion to the probable amount of an enemy, and in every instance the arrangements of the Government have kept ahead of the information received here.

We may now ask the committee of the citizens of Charleston, where is the evidence of the confusion that 'seems to prevail both in the War and Financial Departments of the Government at Washington?' As to the Treasury Department, the census is wholly gratuitous. It has no more to do in this matter than the Man in the Moon, except to place the appropriations, after they are made, at the points wanted. This it has promptly done.

### U. S. BANK.

The friends of the U. S. Bank entertain strong hopes of getting an act of incorporation from the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The Bank asks for a charter for thirty years, with a capital of thirty-five millions, and offers the following bribe to the State.

The Bank is to pay a bonus into the Treasury of

For Schools, \$100,000 per year, for eight years,	\$2,500,000 \$800,000
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Whole sum to be paid into the Treasury, \$3,300,000

In addition, the Bank is the subscriber to the following stock;

Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road Company,	\$200,000
Williamsport & Elmira Rail-Road Company,	200,000
To improve the navigation of Monongahela River,	100,000
Cumberland Valley Rail-Road,	100,000
Warren and Pine Grove Rail-Road,	20,000
Warren and Franklin Turnpike,	15,000
Warren and Highway Turnpike,	5,000
	\$640,000

The 'bribery bill' with, substantially, the above provisions, has passed the House of Representatives. It is now before the Senate.—The hopes of the people rest on the Senate, a majority of that branch being Democratic, but whether stern enough to resist the allurement of the Bank remains to be seen. The Bank will have a charter if money can buy it. But if, even in the present disastrous state of her finances, Pennsylvania should sell her sovereignty to this most corrupt corporation that ever breathed the breath of life, for the paltry bonus of \$3,000,000—she will not only be enslaved, but duped and humbugged almost beyond precedent in the annals of folly. Banking, we have no reason to suppose, is less profitable in Pennsylvania than in Maine—perhaps the revenue. Yet even with the moderate tax of one per cent on Bank capital, we should exact \$35,000 per annum from the amount of capital proposed to be vested in the United States Bank, making \$10,500,000 for thirty years. But will Pennsylvania sell her sovereignty for \$3,000,000? If she needs the capital, and deems Banking incorporation a proper mode of investing—why not grant the same amount to small corporations, thus abridging, as much as possible, the unduly dangerous power and tendency of such institutions?—Pennsylvania ought to have an eye to her sister States. They have united hand in hand with her in putting down the Bank, and the least she can now do is to use no efforts to prolong its being within her own domination. The Bank intends, if re-chartered, to operate in other States as heretofore, establish branches where it can, and agencies elsewhere.

The Globe of the 4th inst. gives the following rough estimate of what the Bank will gain in return for its bribe of \$3,000,000!

Rise in stock,	\$35,000,000
Gross profits,	105,550,000
Tax on capital,	16,500,000
Tax on circulation,	6,000,000
	\$157,050,000

To this list of profits should be added the entire and uncontrollable sovereignty of the keystone of the Democratic arch! For what freedom will there be in Pennsylvania, if this institution shall get a foot hold there? It has been found too large and almost too strong, for the Union itself, and what will be the state of things when its energies are once concentrated within the limits of a single State?

The people of Pennsylvania are rising in every section they are assembling, and calling upon the Democratic Senate to withstand the project of the Bank. They resolve, if the Senate yields to the seduction, and the bill passes, that they will resort to their own inherent sovereignty, and put an end to the institution at all hazards.— crisis has thoroughly united the Democratic party. We now hear nothing of Wolf or Mendenburg—no bickering nor schisms—but the common enemy has hushed all discontent, and healed all divisions.—[Eastern Argus.



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**THE FLORIDA WAR.** An express arrived in Charleston on the 29th ult., from Governor McDuffie ordering a draft of six hundred men to be organized immediately, for three months service in Florida.

In addition to the 3,500 men being drafted in Georgia, seven volunteer companies from different parts of the interior of the State had volunteered their services, and were to march in a few days, the number being about 300.

General Scott, last account was at Fayetteville, and was expected daily in Charleston.

The Indian force is now estimated at 2500. There is no longer any doubt that the disaffected Creeks have joined the Seminoles. The report of the capture of a quantity of arms by them, sent by the Governor of Georgia to one of the frontier counties of that State, is confirmed.

The St. Augustine militia, stationed at Mosquito, about sixty miles above that place, has had a skirmish with the Indians, in which they lost three men killed. One man, belonging to a steamboat on the St. Johns, was shot on the wharf at Picolata, whilst engaged in getting wood. It was reported that the Indians had crossed the St. Johns in three bodies, about 150 strong. Great fears were entertained for Capt. Drake's command who had left Picolata some time previous, with about 60 men, as an escort to a quantity of provision, &c. for Camp King.

#### THE INDIANS.

**Latest from Florida.** The National Intelligencer of Tuesday says:—With regard to the Indian war of Florida, we were sorry to say that the accounts continue to be any thing but favorable. We learn that, on Monday, the 18th January, the St. Augustine Guards, (a volunteer company,) with a few men from Mosquito, had an engagement near that place with a force of 150 Indians, in which they had eighteen men killed and wounded, the Indians having lost at least as many men, though they were very near cutting off every man of the volunteers, on their retreat to their boats. On Friday, the 6th, Lieut. Ruggles, of the Army, set out with 50 recruits, just arrived from New York, for the Head Quarters of General Clinch. A letter from Black Creek, Jan. 19th, states that information had reached there that Col. Parish, of Middle Florida, with about a hundred men, had an engagement with about an equal number of Indians, in which seven Indians were killed, and two white men killed or wounded.

The U. S. ship Vandalia had left Pensacola for Tampa Bay, with ammunition, &c. having previously sent off a detachment in the same direction.

The Steamboat George Washington was to leave Augusta (Ga.) on the 22d ult., with the company of Richmond Blues on board, for Picolata, Florida. The City Council, at a meeting on the previous Thursday, adopted a resolution placing at the disposal of the appropriate committee ten thousand dollars, to be used, if needed, for the expedition.

G. N. Gaines has made a requisition upon the Governor of Louisiana, for eight companies of militia to go to Florida.

Notice is given in the Augusta, Geo. papers, of the 22d ult., that the ladies of that city would devote that day and the next, in making such articles of dress as any of the volunteers for Florida would favor them with.

**A Second Testimony.** The St. Augustine Herald of the 19th inst., has the following statement of Powell, the Seminole Indian Chief.—As he is the head and front of that tribe in their late and present depredations and murder, this account of him may not prove uninteresting to the reader:

The character of this chief is but little known, and not sufficiently appreciated. He is represented to be a savage of great tact, energy of character, and bold daring. The skill by which he has for a long time managed to frustrate the measures of our government, for the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi, entitles him to be considered as superior to Black Hawk, Charley Omaha, chief of the friendly party, interspersed difficulties to the execution of his plans, and he at once shot him. He bore an inveterate hatred to Gen. Thompson, and yet he concealed his antipathies so skillfully as to deceive the agent, and to induce him to consider Powell as personally friendly. Gen. Thompson fell by the hands of Powell. This warrior chief was present three days after, at the battle of Withlacoochee, a detail of which, so far as we are able to collect the same, is contained in this day's paper. It is proper to observe that he ought not to be called Powell, as that is only a nick name. His Indian name is 'Oscola,' and by that should be distinguished. It is apprehended that he will give the Government much trouble, if they do not act with that decision and energy that become the power and force of the country. The devastation and ruin that he has already caused, will not fall short of a million of dollars.

#### The Mints and the Gold Currency.

The Director of the mint, Dr. Patterson, has made his annual report to Congress, and from that it is seen that the sum of \$2,186,175 in gold had been coined during the year 1835, which, added to \$3,954,280, coined in the preceding year, makes, in round numbers, six millions of dollars. The Director of the mint proposes two important alterations for promoting the supply of gold for coinage, which, if adopted by Congress, will greatly increase the coinage, and make the whole amount of the coinage, under the new law, by the time President Jackson goes out of office in March, 1837 amount to twelve or fourteen millions of dollars. At that time the three new branch mints will be

in operation, for they are all expected to begin to coin by the first day of January, 1837.—These three branch mints, and the principal mint, will consequently be at work, and in all, probably will coin twelve or fifteen millions, to wit: the mint at Philadelphia, three or four millions; the branches in North Carolina and Georgia, from one to two millions each; the branch at New Orleans, six or seven millions; thus giving, at the end of 1837, above \$25,000,000 of gold currency. But to accomplish this brilliant result, it is necessary that the Directors' suggestions for supplying the mints with regular and ample supplies for gold coinage, should be adopted by the present Congress, & also that the suggestions in the President's last annual message, to suppress the paper circulation under \$20 should be carried into effect.—Such is the prospect for our gold currency in the year 1837; for the present, we have to repeat what we have said heretofore, that every member of Congress may now draw his pay and mileage in gold; that it is ready for him in the Metropolis Bank; and that the last session, and the present session of Congress, are the first instances, in thirty years of Congress being paid in gold.—Globe.

#### Small Notes—Gold Dollars.

We are confidently of the opinion, that nothing would have a greater tendency to assist the people in the several States in suppressing the circulation of small notes, than an act of Congress requiring the mints to coin one dollar gold pieces. It is, we believe, one of the most important measures that the present Congress could bring before them. It is a measure which the Whig party themselves would scarcely venture to oppose, notwithstanding their opposition to a hard money circulation. [Columbian Hemisphere.]

It is with unfeigned pleasure that we see public attention called to the subject alluded to in the extract above. It is well known that, before the passage by Congress of the Gold Bill, of 1834, the Bank of the United States had been in the habit for years of seizing the golden Eagles and half Eagles as they drop from the Mint in Philadelphia, and shipping them to foreign ports at a premium of more than six per cent, for the double purpose of making money and of pushing their bills into circulation in lieu of it—thereby violating its charter—depriving the people of this country of the most precious metal in the world produced from our mints, at the rate of two or three millions a year—and rendering the Mint of the United States a perfect mockery. But owing to the persevering industry of Col. Benton, Senator from Missouri, the eyes of the people have been opened, and the knavery of the Bankies exposed—and hence the passage of the GOLD BILL, by which act the same value is now stamped upon GOLD in this country that it bears all over the world. The effect of this law has been to restore to this country, at a rapid pace, the immense quantity of Gold shipped out of it by the cupidity of the Bank. It is a fact well known, that Silver, owing to its great weight compared to its value, cannot compete successfully with Bank bills as a circulating medium, and it is equally well known that Gold can. Hence the efforts of the United States Bank, for forty years past, to degrade and destroy Gold Coin.

The Gold bill as it passed the House of Representatives, where the Democrats had a majority, was perfect. Those who have read the Bill, as it was there passed, will remember that it contained a clause, providing for the coinage of Gold Dollar pieces, which was struck out of the Bill in the Senate, by Daniel Webster.

This attempt to cheat Democracy out of a measure which was peculiarly theirs, was successful for a time, but that the People—those who earn their daily bread by their daily labor—will arouse themselves and express their feelings upon the subject in a manner and with an effect that shall make the factious members of the Senate yield and restore to the workingmen—those who prefer the real thing to its representative—the Gold Dollar coin as was originally reported in the Gold Bill. [Patriot and Democrat.]

**Note by the Globe.** It might be added, that this same subject has been twice urged upon the attention of Congress.

The following is an extract from the report of Mr. Adams, Chairman of the committee on the Smithsonian Legacy.

The father of the testator, upon forming his alliance with the heiress of the family of the Percy, assumed, by an act of the British Parliament, that name and under it became Duke of Northumberland. But, renowned as is the name of Percy in the historical annals of England, resounding as it does from the summit of the Cheviot hills, to the ears of our children, in the ballad of Chevy Chase, with the classical commentary of Addison; freshened and renovated in our memory as it has recently been from the purest fountain of poetical inspiration, in the latter strain of Alwile Castle, tuned by a bard of our own native land; doubly immortalized as it is in the deathless dramas of Shakespeare; 'confident against the world in arms,' as it may have been in ages long past, and may still be in the virtues of its present possessor by inheritance; let the trust of James Smithson to the United States of America, be faithfully executed by their Representatives in Congress; let the result accomplish its object, 'the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men,' and a wreath of more un fading verdure shall entwine itself to the lapse of future ages around the name of Smithson, than the united hands of tradition, history and poetry, have braided around the name of Percy, through the long perspective in ages past of a thousand years.

#### From the N. H. Patriot.

**New York.**—Joint resolution instructing their Senators in Congress to vote for expunging the record of the proceedings of that body condemnatory of the President's conduct in the removal of the deposits, have passed both branches of the Legislature of this State—in the Assembly 96 to 14; in the Senate, 26 to 4. Also, in the Assembly, on the 26th ultimo, the following preamble and resolutions approbatory of the sentiments of the Special Message, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it appears by the special message of the President of the United States to Congress that a new question of vital importance to all free governments, resulting from the extraordinary position assumed by the government of France, has been presented for the consideration of the American people; and in the diplomatic correspondence between the two nations, France distinctly takes the ground that a communication made by the President of the United States to Congress, in performance of his executive duty contained language implicating the honor and menacing the French nation, and therefore an explanation of, or apology for, such offensive language is demanded by the government of France as a condition precedent to the performance of a treaty the articles of which have been finally settled:

And Whereas, submission to such demand would be subversive to the constitution and principles of our government, and either prevent that freedom of communication from one department of the government to the other which is requisite for its safe administration, or tend continually to embarrass our intercourse and embroil us with foreign nations.

Therefore Resolved, That (if the Senate concur) as representatives of the people of this state, and as American citizens, we regard this new and unprecedented demand of the government of France, as wholly unwarranted by international law; as involving a principle of interference entirely inadmissible in the modern intercourse of nations; and one to which a free government cannot submit without compromising its rights and endangering its independence and safety.

Resolved, That however highly we may regard the importance of commercial intercourse with France; and however much we may regret and deprecate any occurrence that may have disturbed the friendly relations existing between the governments, yet we cannot hesitate to justify and support the administration in the stand it has assumed, declaring that an apology to a foreign nation for the performance of an official act in any communication from one department of government to another, in this country, is impossible.

**Small Bill Law.** The Legislature we observe, have taken up the subject of small bills, and we doubt not will sift the matter to the bottom before they have done with it. Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on Banks, has reported a bill, as we learn from the Augusta papers, not having seen it at the time of writing this (Saturday), the principal provisions of which are, that all persons holding office under the Executive of the State shall be removed from office if they receive or offer to pass the prohibited bills; officers or agents of incorporated companies offending, to pay a fine of \$50; other individuals, \$5. Grand Jurors or Justices of the Peace, who neglect to prosecute offences coming to their knowledge are to be fined \$50.

But instead of limiting the emissions to all bills under \$5, after the 1st of January next, the bill provides that all under four dollars shall be prohibited, and repeals the existing law after that time. The bill was read and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

The penalties here reported are such as will enforce a compliance with the law, and in our opinion are judiciously laid upon public officers, corporate bodies, and private individuals.—The penalty against the Banks, however, we think should be larger than that of any other corporate body. We do not understand the reason why the law should be changed, that Banks may send out four dollar bills. We like the prohibition of the present law better. The fines are small enough, and the friends of a specie currency for ordinary business in this State, we think are generally of this opinion.—East Rep.

By accounts which will be found in another part of to day's paper, it will be seen that the rumor which we published in our last, in relation to the arrival of the British Sloop of War, Pantaloon, Capt. Corry, bringing the offer from the British Government of their services as mediator between France and this country is true, and that said mediation has been accepted.—This is no doubt a sad termination of the affair to many of the opponents of the administration, as it shows at once the utter futility of their oft repeated assertions, that Gen. Jackson was bent upon forcing us into a war with France, an event which they no doubt wished might be brought about, from the very reason that the country was not in a state of preparation for war secretly cherishing the hope that they might again have the privilege of rejoicing at the victories of the enemies of their country or mourning their defeat. How they will back out from their so strongly made assertions in regard to the intended course of the President, remains to be seen; but with their usual quantity of falsehood and deceit, we doubt not they will manage to smooth over this, as they have thousands of former falsehoods and mis-statements. Of one thing, however they may rest assured—that all their attempts to destroy the confidence which the great body of the people repose in the wisdom and integrity of our present Chief Magistrate will prove unwilling, and it

must at the same time be gratifying to his firm friends and unflinching supporters, to know, that notwithstanding all the attempts which have been made by the opposition to traduce and calumniate him, their triumph, if indeed it can be called a triumph, has been but short lived, and their imputations have fell with ten fold violence upon their own guilty and offending heads.—This must and will be the case in the instance above spoken of—the acceptance of the offer made by England will undoubtedly be the end of all the difficulties between America and France and the two nations will continue on friendly terms, mature all the hopes and confident assertions of the federal party, alias the "war party in peace, and the peace party in war." [Saco Dem.]

**MEDIATION.** We find the following statement in a letter from Washington to the Journal of Commerce, under date of the 3d inst.—We give it without pretending to vouch for its accuracy.

It is now well understood here that the mediation has not been accepted in the terms in which it was offered, but upon conditions, which leave the question of etiquette between the two nations to be settled between the parties alone. It does not appear that the United States in accepting the offer of mediation, do more than to agree to receive the indemnity through the British Exchange, instead of receiving it directly from France. It is still hoped, however, that England, undertaking the office of pacification in the spirit of peace-making, will adjust every difficulty. It has been intimated that Sir Charles Vaughan would be sent over immediately to this country, in order to carry into effect the purposes of the mediation. No message has been sent to Congress in relation to the mediation, and none is likely to be sent. It will not probably be noticed, until it has reached a conclusion. In the meantime, the preparations proposed will not be and ought not to be delayed. To the extent proposed, the preparations for defence ought to be made, without reference to any difficulty, or prospect of rupture, with France.—East Rep.

The Kennebec Journal says the Vanburen men have been for some time courting Mr. Webster. If so, we opine no marriage will take place, as it would be an unlawful as well as an unwise alliance. Mr. Severance deserves to be decorated with "cap and bells" for his discovery. The democratic party seeking an alliance with Daniel Webster! The fates preserve us! We should as soon look for agreement between Gabriel and Lucifer! The Van Buren men courting a man who during the whole course of the last war opposed in every shape and form that war and its patriotic supporters, and finally capped the climax of that eventful part of his life, by approving of the Hartford Convention, held for the avowed purpose of dissolving the federal Union. Since that time to our best knowledge and belief, no change has taken place in Mr. Webster—he is the same enemy of his country—the same opposer of the government and institutions and interests of the American people. How long is it since he boastfully declared to the world, that if the "enemy had been thundering at the Capitol" he would not have voted for an appropriation of money to fortify the country. Such an assertion excites no surprise in the mind of any person acquainted with the history of the man. That Mr. Webster has made repeated attempts to wash away former heinous sins by repentance and good works, we shall not gainsay, for it is matter of history. That he would have made, at different epochs in his life, any sacrifice short of his life, to propitiate the favor and confidence of those he has mortally offended, and to bury in everlasting forgetfulness the mistakes and crimes of early life, we religiously believe.—But even the fabled waters of Lethe could have no virtue to cleanse him of his political crimes and restore him to popular favor. If such a union should ever take place as is hinted at by the Journal, through the contrivance of a portion of the "Vanburen men," the great majority of our party would be "Vanburen men" no longer. Regular nominations and ten thousand drilling caucuses, would never prevail with the democratic party to adopt Daniel Webster as a favorite and leader. We shall name the editor of the Journal Munchausen, jr.

People may puff and blow and fan themselves in mid-summer, and swear, as they are apt to do, that its torments and annoyances are unequalled; that they are trifles compared to the miseries of a "cold snap." Summer is languishing luxurious and lazy; it has pleasure to compensate for its swelterings; but a downright Hyperborean assault is an unmitigated evil.

In the open air it is true that it may be to a certain degree striven with. Brisk exercise summons up the blood with a show of defiance to the Ice King. But can brisk blood thaw the basin and ewer of a morning, or reconcile poor humanity to crawling out of bed to a cold toilet, and frosty ablutions? Can it send us willingly to rest with the horrors of the first plunge shivering in the mind, and with the assured conviction that neither the duplicate method of "spoon-fashion" nor the calistair arrangement which brings knees and elbows in contact, can avail in securing pleasant dreams, or uninterrupted slumbers? As to warming one's self, the thought is preposterous. It is granted that baking, broiling, and roasting the body corporate, may be effected, a side at a time, and that the garments may become so heated by standing near the fire, that to rise suddenly upright is a feat of hardihood, and as painful as the lower side of the brazen ball was to Perillus; but warmed through at such times is a thing not to be compassed, except by boiling!

But enough. The subject is frost bitten chilled and too tender to be enlarged upon. On a topic so keenly felt, complicity, as our contemporaries of the daily press say, when they have nothing else to say, comment is superfluous.—Vade Mecum.

A large and beautiful white sheet, imperial size filled on both sides with humorous and costly engravings, will be published every quarter, as a supplement to the SALVAGUDDI. It will be furnished gratuitously to all new subscribers to the GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM, or THE MODERN ACTING DRAMA, and to all the old subscribers of these works who forward their subscriptions, for the present year, in advance, without further solicitation. [The Salmagundi.]

It is gratifying to state, that the demand for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, or Sporting and Dramatic Companion, has increased so rapidly since the first of the year, when it appeared in a beautiful change of dress, that the publisher has been induced to reprint several of the preceding numbers, to enable him to furnish new subscribers from the first of the present volume. Many who were unable to get the work before, may now be supplied. This well conducted publication deserves to be paid for promptly in advance, as the expenses of prosecuting it in its present improved form, we are certain, will not leave much profit to the proprietor. [The Salmagundi.]

"What's the matter with our pump, daddy?" said a little chap, one cold morning, this week. "O child, it's sick, with a cold in his head." "Well," continued the lad, as he drew his sleeve across his nose, "when it gets better it will run at the nose, won't it daddy?" "It's a pose so—use your handkerchief you blockhead!" [The Salmagundi.]

#### MARRIED.

In Brunswick, Mr. Isaac Varney, to Miss Lucy J. Given.

In Bangor, Mr. Samuel P. Baker, to Miss Sophia Parsons.

#### DIED.

In this town, 15th inst. Maj. Russel Hubbard, aged 40.

In Wiscasset, Mr. Jethro Hatch, aged 44.—Captain John Pinkham, of Boothbay, aged 35.

#### LITTELL'S MUSEUM.

Contents of the February Number.  
Plate, William Cobbett. Dr. Meyer's Voyage round the World. A Letter to the Editor of the Liberator. Extracts from Twenty Years in Retirement. Juliana; or Prophesies come true. Hunting Scene, from Lines De Castro. The Squire's Bargain. William Cobbett, M. P. The Wreck. Miss Lloyd's Sketches of Bermuda. The New York Mirror. Outraged Mer. The Conquest of Florida. Horse Shoe Robinson. The mother. French Law making. Frederic the Great. Modern Manners. The Fisherman of Scapout. Leaves from my Log Book. Eve's Legend. Literature of the Annals. The Temptation of Rachel Morison. Japhet in search of a Father. The Pirate.

#### Oxford Canal Corporation.

WHEREAS, the undersigned, four of the persons obtaining a charter on our petition to the Legislature of Maine of 1835, authorizing us to open a Canal or Canals, with a suitable number of Locks, to connect the most suitable and convenient place at the Waters of the Sebago Pond, in the County of Cumberland, and to be constructed in a Northerly direction in the most suitable and convenient route, until it unites the waters of the Thompson Pond, so called, thence passing through said Pond at or near Craigies Mills, in the town of Oxford; thence in the most convenient route to Rust's Mill Pond at "Norway Village," in the County of Oxford, and terminating at such place in said Mill Pond as they may designate—Give notice that a meeting of the Corporation hereby formed, will be held at the Tavern House of D. Hays, in Oxford, on Tuesday, 23d of February, 1836, at one o'clock P. M. for the purpose hereafter mentioned, viz:

- 1st, to choose a Moderator.
- 2d, to determine upon the measures necessary to commence and prosecute the opening of such Canal, and to raise such sums as shall be deemed necessary for its completion.
- 3d, to agree upon the manner of calling future meetings, and adopt such By-Laws and Regulations as the interests of the Corporation and success of their object may require.
- 4th, to choose a Committee to propose a Code of By-Laws.
- 5th, to choose a Committee to Petition the Legislature for an extension of time for the completion of said Canal, and to petition for such additional acts as shall be deemed necessary.

W. B. NORTON,  
SAML. H. KING,  
WM. REED,  
HENRY RUST.

Feb. 9, 1836.]

#### Commissioners' Notice.

WHEREAS, at a Probate Court held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1836, a further time was allowed to the creditors of the estate of

#### EDMUND TOMBS,

late of Hiram, in said County, deceased, to bring in and prove their claims against said estate, the subscribers duly appointed Commissioners on said estate hereby give notice that they will be in session for the purpose of receiving and examining said claims, at the house of John Warren in said Hiram, on the 27th day of February A. D. 1836, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

JOHN WARREN, } Commissioners.  
JOHN MOUTON, }

Feb. 2, 1836.

#### FISK & HINKLEY'S

#### Brick Machines

FOR SALE by the subscriber at Hallowell, and warranted to answer well the purpose for which they are intended. For sale also by the following Agents: Francis F. Haines, Ebenezer—Capt. Daniel Hobbs, Falmouth—John Miller, Eversmore—Capt. Daniel Hobbs, Cambridgeport—Joel Burlingame, Detroit, M. I.

Hallowell, Jan. 1, 1836.

JOHN KASKELL, epl23

#### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has taken the Store in South Paris lately occupied by

CYRUS TILLEY, where he intends to keep at general assortment of Goods as is usually kept in a country Store and would most respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS, Jr.  
South Paris Jan. 23 1836.

**JOB WORK,**  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS  
OFFICE.



